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Title 7 —Agriculture

Subtitle B —Regulations of the Department of Agriculture

Chapter I —Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices),

Department of Agriculture

Subchapter M —Organic Foods Production Act Provisions

Part 205 —National Organic Program

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The National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances

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THE NATIONAL LIST OF ALLOWED AND PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

§ 205.600 Evaluation criteria for allowed and prohibited substances, methods, and ingredients.

The following criteria will be utilized in the evaluation of substances or ingredients for the organic production and handling sections of the National List:

- (a) Synthetic and nonsynthetic substances considered for inclusion on or deletion from the National List of allowed and prohibited substances will be evaluated using the criteria specified in the Act (7 U.S.C. 6517 and 6518).
- (b) In addition to the criteria set forth in the Act, any synthetic substance used as a processing aid or adjuvant will be evaluated against the following criteria:
 - (1) The substance cannot be produced from a natural source and there are no organic substitutes;
 - (2) The substance's manufacture, use, and disposal do not have adverse effects on the environment and are done in a manner compatible with organic handling;

- (3) The nutritional quality of the food is maintained when the substance is used, and the substance, itself, or its breakdown products do not have an adverse effect on human health as defined by applicable Federal regulations;
 - (4) The substance's primary use is not as a preservative or to recreate or improve flavors, colors, textures, or nutritive value lost during processing, except where the replacement of nutrients is required by law;
 - (5) The substance is listed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) when used in accordance with FDA's good manufacturing practices (GMP) and contains no residues of heavy metals or other contaminants in excess of tolerances set by FDA; and
 - (6) The substance is essential for the handling of organically produced agricultural products.
- (c) Nonsynthetics used in organic processing will be evaluated using the criteria specified in the Act (7 U.S.C. 6517 and 6518).

§ 205.601 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production.

In accordance with restrictions specified in this section, the following synthetic substances may be used in organic crop production: *Provided*, That, use of such substances do not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water. Substances allowed by this section, except disinfectants and sanitizers in paragraph (a) and those substances in paragraphs (c), (j), (k), (l), and (o) of this section, may only be used when the provisions set forth in § 205.206(a) through (d) prove insufficient to prevent or control the target pest.

- (a) As algicide, disinfectants, and sanitizer, including irrigation system cleaning systems.
 - (1) Alcohols.
 - (i) Ethanol.
 - (ii) Isopropanol.
 - (2) Chlorine materials—For pre-harvest use, residual chlorine levels in the water in direct crop contact or as water from cleaning irrigation systems applied to soil must not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit under the Safe Drinking Water Act, except that chlorine products may be used in edible sprout production according to EPA label directions.
 - (i) Calcium hypochlorite.
 - (ii) Chlorine dioxide.
 - (iii) Hypochlorous acid—generated from electrolyzed water.
 - (iv) Potassium hypochlorite—for use in water for irrigation purposes.
 - (v) Sodium hypochlorite.
 - (3) Copper sulfate—for use as an algicide in aquatic rice systems, is limited to one application per field during any 24-month period. Application rates are limited to those which do not increase baseline soil test values for copper over a timeframe agreed upon by the producer and accredited certifying agent.
 - (4) Hydrogen peroxide.
 - (5) Ozone gas—for use as an irrigation system cleaner only.

- (6) Peracetic acid—for use in disinfecting equipment, seed, and asexually propagated planting material. Also permitted in hydrogen peroxide formulations as allowed in § 205.601(a) at concentration of no more than 6% as indicated on the pesticide product label.
- (7) Soap-based algicide/demossers.
- (8) Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate (CAS #-15630-89-4)—Federal law restricts the use of this substance in food crop production to approved food uses identified on the product label.
- (b) As herbicides, weed barriers, as applicable.
 - (1) Herbicides, soap-based—for use in farmstead maintenance (roadways, ditches, right of ways, building perimeters) and ornamental crops.
 - (2) Mulches.
 - (i) Newspaper or other recycled paper, without glossy or colored inks.
 - (ii) Plastic mulch and covers (petroleum-based other than polyvinyl chloride (PVC)).
 - (iii) Biodegradable biobased mulch film as defined in § 205.2. Must be produced without organisms or feedstock derived from excluded methods.
- (c) As compost feedstocks—Newspapers or other recycled paper, without glossy or colored inks.
- (d) As animal repellents—Soaps, ammonium—for use as a large animal repellent only, no contact with soil or edible portion of crop.
- (e) As insecticides (including acaricides or mite control).
 - (1) Ammonium carbonate—for use as bait in insect traps only, no direct contact with crop or soil.
 - (2) Aqueous potassium silicate (CAS #-1312-76-1)—the silica, used in the manufacture of potassium silicate, must be sourced from naturally occurring sand.
 - (3) Boric acid—structural pest control, no direct contact with organic food or crops.
 - (4) Copper sulfate—for use as tadpole shrimp control in aquatic rice production, is limited to one application per field during any 24-month period. Application rates are limited to levels which do not increase baseline soil test values for copper over a timeframe agreed upon by the producer and accredited certifying agent.
 - (5) Elemental sulfur.
 - (6) Lime sulfur—including calcium polysulfide.
 - (7) Oils, horticultural—narrow range oils as dormant, suffocating, and summer oils.
 - (8) Soaps, insecticidal.
 - (9) Sticky traps/barriers.
 - (10) Sucrose octanoate esters (CAS #-42922-74-7; 58064-47-4)—in accordance with approved labeling.
- (f) As insect management. Pheromones.
- (g) As rodenticides. Vitamin D₃.
- (h) As slug or snail bait.

- (1) Ferric phosphate (CAS # 10045-86-0).
- (2) Elemental sulfur.
- (i) As crop disease control.
 - (1) Aqueous potassium silicate (CAS #-1312-76-1)—the silica, used in the manufacture of potassium silicate, must be sourced from naturally occurring sand.
 - (2) Coppers, fixed—copper hydroxide, copper oxide, copper oxychloride, includes products exempted from EPA tolerance, *Provided*, That, copper-based materials must be used in a manner that minimizes accumulation in the soil and shall not be used as herbicides.
 - (3) Copper sulfate—Substance must be used in a manner that minimizes accumulation of copper in the soil.
 - (4) Hydrated lime.
 - (5) Hydrogen peroxide.
 - (6) Lime sulfur.
 - (7) Oils, horticultural, narrow range oils as dormant, suffocating, and summer oils.
 - (8) Peracetic acid—for use to control fire blight bacteria. Also permitted in hydrogen peroxide formulations as allowed in § 205.601(i) at concentration of no more than 6% as indicated on the pesticide product label.
 - (9) Potassium bicarbonate.
 - (10) Elemental sulfur.
 - (11) Polyoxin D zinc salt.
- (j) As crop or soil amendments.
 - (1) Aquatic plant extracts (other than hydrolyzed)—Extraction process is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide; solvent amount used is limited to that amount necessary for extraction.
 - (2) Elemental sulfur.
 - (3) Humic acids—naturally occurring deposits, water and alkali extracts only.
 - (4) Lignin sulfonate—chelating agent, dust suppressant.
 - (5) Magnesium oxide (CAS # 1309-48-4)—for use only to control the viscosity of a clay suspension agent for humates.
 - (6) Magnesium sulfate—allowed with a documented soil deficiency.
 - (7) Micronutrients—not to be used as a defoliant, herbicide, or desiccant. Those made from nitrates or chlorides are not allowed. Micronutrient deficiency must be documented by soil or tissue testing or other documented and verifiable method as approved by the certifying agent.
 - (i) Soluble boron products.
 - (ii) Sulfates, carbonates, oxides, or silicates of zinc, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium, and cobalt.

- (8) Liquid fish products—can be pH adjusted with sulfuric, citric or phosphoric acid. The amount of acid used shall not exceed the minimum needed to lower the pH to 3.5.
- (9) Vitamins, C and E.
- (10) Squid byproducts—from food waste processing only. Can be pH adjusted with sulfuric, citric, or phosphoric acid. The amount of acid used shall not exceed the minimum needed to lower the pH to 3.5.
- (11) Sulfurous acid (CAS # 7782-99-2) for on-farm generation of substance utilizing 99% purity elemental sulfur per paragraph (j)(2) of this section.
- (k) As plant growth regulators.
 - (1) Ethylene gas—for regulation of pineapple flowering.
 - (2) Fatty alcohols (C6, C8, C10, and/or C12)—for sucker control in organic tobacco production.
- (l) As floating agents in postharvest handling. Sodium silicate—for tree fruit and fiber processing.
- (m) As synthetic inert ingredients as classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for use with nonsynthetic substances or synthetic substances listed in this section and used as an active pesticide ingredient in accordance with any limitations on the use of such substances.
 - (1) EPA List 4—Inerts of Minimal Concern.
 - (2) EPA List 3—Inerts of unknown toxicity—for use only in passive pheromone dispensers.
- (n) Seed preparations. Hydrogen chloride (CAS # 7647-01-0)—for delinting cotton seed for planting.
- (o) Production aids.
 - (1) Microcrystalline cheesewax (CAS #'s 64742-42-3, 8009-03-08, and 8002-74-2)—for use in log grown mushroom production. Must be made without either ethylene-propylene co-polymer or synthetic colors.
 - (2) Paper-based crop planting aids as defined in § 205.2. Virgin or recycled paper without glossy paper or colored inks.
- (p)-(z) [Reserved]

[65 FR 80637, Dec. 21, 2000]

Editorial Note: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 205.601, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 205.602 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic crop production.

The following nonsynthetic substances may not be used in organic crop production:

- (a) Ash from manure burning.
- (b) Arsenic.
- (c) Calcium chloride, brine process is natural and prohibited for use except as a foliar spray to treat a physiological disorder associated with calcium uptake.

- (d) Lead salts.
- (e) Potassium chloride—unless derived from a mined source and applied in a manner that minimizes chloride accumulation in the soil.
- (f) Rotenone (CAS # 83-79-4).
- (g) Sodium fluoaluminate (mined).
- (h) Sodium nitrate—unless use is restricted to no more than 20% of the crop's total nitrogen requirement; use in spirulina production is unrestricted until October 21, 2005.
- (i) Strychnine.
- (j) Tobacco dust (nicotine sulfate).

[68 FR 61992, Oct. 31, 2003, as amended at 83 FR 66572, Dec. 27, 2018]

§ 205.603 Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic livestock production.

In accordance with restrictions specified in this section the following synthetic substances may be used in organic livestock production:

- (a) As disinfectants, sanitizer, and medical treatments as applicable.
 - (1) Alcohols.
 - (i) Ethanol—disinfectant and sanitizer only, prohibited as a feed additive.
 - (ii) Isopropanol-disinfectant only.
 - (2) Aspirin—approved for health care use to reduce inflammation.
 - (3) Atropine (CAS #-51-55-8)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and 21 CFR part 530 of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under 7 CFR part 205, the NOP requires:
 - (i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian; and
 - (ii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 56 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 12 days after administering to dairy animals.
 - (4) Biologics—Vaccines.
 - (5) Butorphanol (CAS #-42408-82-2)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and 21 CFR part 530 of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under 7 CFR part 205, the NOP requires:
 - (i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian; and
 - (ii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 42 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 8 days after administering to dairy animals.
 - (6) Activated charcoal (CAS # 7440-44-0)—must be from vegetative sources.
 - (7) Calcium borogluconate (CAS # 5743-34-0)—for treatment of milk fever only.

- (8) Calcium propionate (CAS # 4075-81-4)—for treatment of milk fever only.
- (9) Chlorhexidine (CAS # 55-56-1)—for medical procedures conducted under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian. Allowed for use as a teat dip when alternative germicidal agents and/or physical barriers have lost their effectiveness.
- (10) Chlorine materials—disinfecting and sanitizing facilities and equipment. Residual chlorine levels in the water shall not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
 - (i) Calcium hypochlorite.
 - (ii) Chlorine dioxide.
 - (iii) Hypochlorous acid—generated from electrolyzed water.
 - (iv) Sodium hypochlorite
- (11) Electrolytes—without antibiotics.
- (12) Flunixin (CAS #38677-85-9)—in accordance with approved labeling; except that for use under 7 CFR part 205, the NOP requires a withdrawal period of at least two-times that required by the FDA.
- (13) Glucose.
- (14) Glycerin—allowed as a livestock teat dip, must be produced through the hydrolysis of fats or oils.
- (15) Hydrogen peroxide.
- (16) Iodine.
- (17) Kaolin pectin—for use as an adsorbent, antidiarrheal, and gut protectant.
- (18) Magnesium hydroxide (CAS #-1309-42-8)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and 21 CFR part 530 of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under 7 CFR part 205, the NOP requires use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian.
- (19) Magnesium sulfate.
- (20) Mineral oil—for treatment of intestinal compaction, prohibited for use as a dust suppressant.
- (21) Nutritive supplements—injectable supplements of trace minerals per paragraph (d)(2) of this section, vitamins per paragraph (d)(3), and electrolytes per paragraph (a)(11), with excipients per paragraph (f), in accordance with FDA and restricted to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.
- (22) Oxytocin—use in postparturition therapeutic applications.
- (23) Parasiticides—prohibited in slaughter stock, allowed in emergency treatment for dairy and breeder stock when organic system plan-approved preventive management does not prevent infestation. In breeder stock, treatment cannot occur during the last third of gestation if the progeny will be sold as organic and must not be used during the lactation period for breeding stock. Allowed for fiber bearing animals when used a minimum of 36 days prior to harvesting of fleece or wool that is to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.

- (i) Fenbendazole (CAS #43210-67-9)—milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in subpart D of this part for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep, and other dairy species.
 - (ii) Moxidectin (CAS #113507-06-5)—milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in subpart D of this part for: 2 days following treatment of cattle; 36 days following treatment of goats, sheep, and other dairy species.
- (24) Peroxyacetic/peracetic acid (CAS #-79-21-0)—for sanitizing facility and processing equipment.
- (25) Phosphoric acid—allowed as an equipment cleaner, *Provided*, That, no direct contact with organically managed livestock or land occurs.
- (26) Poloxalene (CAS #-9003-11-6)—for use under 7 CFR part 205, the NOP requires that poloxalene only be used for the emergency treatment of bloat.
- (27) Propylene glycol (CAS #57-55-6)—only for treatment of ketosis in ruminants.
- (28) Sodium chlorite, acidified—allowed for use on organic livestock as a teat dip treatment only.
- (29) Tolazoline (CAS #59-98-3)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and 21 CFR part 530 of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under 7 CFR part 205, the NOP requires:
 - (i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian;
 - (ii) Use only to reverse the effects of sedation and analgesia caused by Xylazine; and,
 - (iii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 4 days after administering to dairy animals.
- (30) Xylazine (CAS #7361-61-7)—federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian, in full compliance with the AMDUCA and 21 CFR part 530 of the Food and Drug Administration regulations. Also, for use under 7 CFR part 205, the NOP requires:
 - (i) Use by or on the lawful written order of a licensed veterinarian; and,
 - (ii) A meat withdrawal period of at least 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter; and a milk discard period of at least 4 days after administering to dairy animals.
- (b) As topical treatment, external parasiticide or local anesthetic as applicable.
 - (1) Copper sulfate.
 - (2) Elemental sulfur—for treatment of livestock and livestock housing.
 - (3) Formic acid (CAS # 64-18-6)—for use as a pesticide solely within honeybee hives.
 - (4) Iodine.
 - (5) Lidocaine—as a local anesthetic. Use requires a withdrawal period of 8 days after administering to livestock intended for slaughter and 6 days after administering to dairy animals.
 - (6) Lime, hydrated—as an external pest control, not permitted to cauterize physical alterations or deodorize animal wastes.
 - (7) Mineral oil—for topical use and as a lubricant.

- (8) Oxalic acid dihydrate—for use as a pesticide solely for apiculture.
- (9) Sodium chlorite, acidified—allowed for use on organic livestock as teat dip treatment only.
- (10) Sucrose octanoate esters (CAS #s-42922-74-7; 58064-47-4)—in accordance with approved labeling.
- (11) Zinc sulfate—for use in hoof and foot treatments only.
- (c) As feed supplements—None.
- (d) As feed additives.
 - (1) DL-Methionine, DL-Methionine—hydroxy analog, and DL-Methionine—hydroxy analog calcium (CAS #s 59-51-8, 583-91-5, 4857-44-7, and 922-50-9)—for use only in organic poultry production at the following pounds of synthetic 100 percent methionine per ton of feed in the diet, maximum rates as averaged per ton of feed over the life of the flock: Laying chickens—2 pounds; broiler chickens—2.5 pounds; turkeys and all other poultry—3 pounds.
 - (2) Trace minerals, used for enrichment or fortification when FDA approved.
 - (3) Vitamins, used for enrichment or fortification when FDA approved.
- (e) As synthetic inert ingredients as classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for use with nonsynthetic substances or synthetic substances listed in this section and used as an active pesticide ingredient in accordance with any limitations on the use of such substances.
 - (1) EPA List 4—Inerts of Minimal Concern.
 - (2) [Reserved]
- (f) Excipients—only for use in the manufacture of drugs and biologics used to treat organic livestock when the excipient is:
 - (1) Identified by the FDA as Generally Recognized As Safe;
 - (2) Approved by the FDA as a food additive;
 - (3) Included in the FDA review and approval of a New Animal Drug Application or New Drug Application; or
 - (4) Approved by APHIS for use in veterinary biologics.
- (g)-(z) [Reserved]

[72 FR 70484, Dec. 12, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 54059, Sept. 18, 2008; 75 FR 51924, Aug. 24, 2010; 77 FR 28745, May 15, 2012; 77 FR 45907, Aug. 2, 2012; 77 FR 57989, Sept. 19, 2012; 80 FR 6429, Feb. 5, 2015; 82 FR 31243, July 6, 2017; 83 FR 66572, Dec. 27, 2018; 84 FR 18136, Apr. 30, 2019; 86 FR 33484, June 25, 2021; 87 FR 10938, Feb. 28, 2022]

§ 205.604 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited for use in organic livestock production.

The following nonsynthetic substances may not be used in organic livestock production:

- (a) Strychnine.
- (b)-(z) [Reserved]

§ 205.605 Nonagricultural (nonorganic) substances allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).”

The following nonagricultural substances may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” only in accordance with any restrictions specified in this section.

(a) *Nonsynthetics allowed.*

- (1) Acids (Citric—produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrate substances; and Lactic).
- (2) Agar-agar.
- (3) Animal enzymes—(Rennet—animals derived; Catalase—bovine liver; Animal lipase; Pancreatin; Pepsin; and Trypsin).
- (4) Attapulgate—as a processing aid in the handling of plant and animal oils.
- (5) Bentonite.
- (6) Calcium carbonate.
- (7) Calcium chloride.
- (8) Calcium sulfate—mined.
- (9) Carrageenan.
- (10) Diatomaceous earth—food filtering aid only.
- (11) Enzymes—must be derived from edible, nontoxic plants, nonpathogenic fungi, or nonpathogenic bacteria.
- (12) Flavors—nonsynthetic flavors may be used when organic flavors are not commercially available. All flavors must be derived from organic or nonsynthetic sources only and must not be produced using synthetic solvents and carrier systems or any artificial preservative.
- (13) Gellan gum (CAS # 71010-52-1)—high-acyl form only.
- (14) Glucono delta-lactone—production by the oxidation of D-glucose with bromine water is prohibited.
- (15) Kaolin.
- (16) L-Malic acid (CAS # 97-67-6).
- (17) Magnesium chloride.
- (18) Magnesium sulfate, nonsynthetic sources only.
- (19) Microorganisms—any food grade bacteria, fungi, and other microorganism.
- (20) Nitrogen—oil-free grades.
- (21) Oxygen—oil-free grades.
- (22) Perlite—for use only as a filter aid in food processing.
- (23) Potassium chloride.

- (24) Potassium iodide.
- (25) Pullulan—for use only in tablets and capsules for dietary supplements labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).
- (26) Sodium bicarbonate.
- (27) Sodium carbonate.
- (28) Tartaric acid—made from grape wine.
- (29) Waxes—nonsynthetic (Wood rosin).
- (30) Yeast—When used as food or a fermentation agent in products labeled as “organic,” yeast must be organic if its end use is for human consumption; nonorganic yeast may be used when organic yeast is not commercially available. Growth on petrochemical substrate and sulfite waste liquor is prohibited. For smoked yeast, nonsynthetic smoke flavoring process must be documented.

(b) *Synthetics allowed.*

- (1) Acidified sodium chlorite—Secondary direct antimicrobial food treatment and indirect food contact surface sanitizing. Acidified with citric acid only.
- (2) Activated charcoal (CAS #s 7440-44-0; 64365-11-3)—only from vegetative sources; for use only as a filtering aid.
- (3) Alginates.
- (4) Ammonium bicarbonate—for use only as a leavening agent.
- (5) Ammonium carbonate—for use only as a leavening agent.
- (6) Ascorbic acid.
- (7) Calcium citrate.
- (8) Calcium hydroxide.
- (9) Calcium phosphates (monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic).
- (10) Carbon dioxide.
- (11) Cellulose (CAS #9004-34-6)—for use in regenerative casings, powdered cellulose as an anti-caking agent (non-chlorine bleached) and filtering aid. Microcrystalline cellulose is prohibited.
- (12) Chlorine materials—disinfecting and sanitizing food contact surfaces, equipment and facilities may be used up to maximum labeled rates. Chlorine materials in water used in direct crop or food contact are permitted at levels approved by the FDA or EPA for such purpose, provided the use is followed by a rinse with potable water at or below the maximum residual disinfectant limit for the chlorine material under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Chlorine in water used as an ingredient in organic food handling must not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit for the chlorine material under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
 - (i) Calcium hypochlorite.
 - (ii) Chlorine dioxide.
 - (iii) Hypochlorous acid—generated from electrolyzed water.

- (iv) Sodium hypochlorite.
- (13) Collagen gel—as casing, may be used only when organic collagen gel is not commercially available.
- (14) Ethylene—allowed for postharvest ripening of tropical fruit and degreening of citrus.
- (15) Ferrous sulfate—for iron enrichment or fortification of foods when required by regulation or recommended (independent organization).
- (16) Glycerides (mono and di)—for use only in drum drying of food.
- (17) Hydrogen peroxide.
- (18) Low-acyl gellan gum.
- (19) Magnesium stearate—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.
- (20) Nutrient vitamins and minerals, in accordance with 21 CFR 104.20, Nutritional Quality Guidelines For Foods.
- (21) Ozone.
- (22) Peracetic acid/Peroxyacetic acid (CAS # 79-21-0)—for use in wash and/or rinse water according to FDA limitations. For use as a sanitizer on food contact surfaces.
- (23) Phosphoric acid—cleaning of food-contact surfaces and equipment only.
- (24) Potassium carbonate.
- (25) Potassium citrate.
- (26) Potassium hydroxide—prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables except when used for peeling peaches.
- (27) Potassium lactate—for use as an antimicrobial agent and pH regulator only.
- (28) Potassium phosphate—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specific ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.
- (29) Silicon dioxide—Permitted as a defoamer. Allowed for other uses when organic rice hulls are not commercially available.
- (30) Sodium acid pyrophosphate (CAS # 7758-16-9)—for use only as a leavening agent.
- (31) Sodium citrate.
- (32) Sodium hydroxide—prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.
- (33) Sodium lactate—for use as an antimicrobial agent and pH regulator only.
- (34) Sodium phosphates—for use only in dairy foods.
- (35) Sulfur dioxide—for use only in wine labeled “made with organic grapes,” Provided, That, total sulfite concentration does not exceed 100 ppm.
- (36) Taurine—for use only in pet food.
- (37) Tocopherols—derived from vegetable oil when rosemary extracts are not a suitable alternative.

(38) Xanthan gum.

(c)-(z) [Reserved]

[68 FR 61993, Oct. 31, 2003]

Editorial Note: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 205.605, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 205.606 Nonorganically produced agricultural products allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic.”

Only the following nonorganically produced agricultural products may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic,” only in accordance with any restrictions specified in this section, and only when the product is not commercially available in organic form.

- (a) Carnauba wax
- (b) Casings, from processed intestines.
- (c) Celery powder.
- (d) Colors derived from agricultural products—Must not be produced using synthetic solvents and carrier systems or any artificial preservative.
 - (1) Beet juice extract color—derived from *Beta vulgaris* L., except must not be produced from sugarbeets.
 - (2) Beta-carotene extract color—derived from carrots (*Daucus carota* L.) or algae (*Dunaliella salina*).
 - (3) Black/purple carrot juice color—derived from *Daucus carota* L.
 - (4) Chokeberry, aronia juice color—derived from *Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Pers. or *Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott.
 - (5) Elderberry juice color—derived from *Sambucus nigra* L.
 - (6) Grape skin extract color—derived from *Vitis vinifera* L.
 - (7) Purple sweet potato juice color—derived from *Ipomoea batatas* L. or *Solanum tuberosum* L.
 - (8) Red cabbage extract color—derived from *Brassica oleracea* L.
 - (9) Red radish extract color—derived from *Raphanus sativus* L.
 - (10) Saffron extract color—derived from *Crocus sativus* L.
- (e) Cornstarch (native).
- (f) Fish oil (Fatty acid CAS #'s: 10417-94-4, and 25167-62-8)—stabilized with organic ingredients or only with ingredients on the National List, §§ 205.605 and 205.606.
- (g) Fructooligosaccharides (CAS # 308066-66-2).
- (h) Gelatin (CAS # 9000-70-8).

- (i) Glycerin (CAS # 56-81-5)—produced from agricultural source materials and processed using biological or mechanical/physical methods as described under § 205.270(a).
- (j) Gums—water extracted only (Arabic; Guar; Locust bean; and Carob bean).
- (k) Inulin—oligofructose enriched (CAS # 9005-80-5).
- (l) Lecithin—de-oiled.
- (m) Orange pulp, dried.
- (n) Orange shellac—unbleached (CAS # 9000-59-3).
- (o) Pectin (non-amidated forms only).
- (p) Potassium acid tartrate.
- (q) Seaweed, Pacific kombu.
- (r) Tamarind seed gum.
- (s) Tragacanth gum (CAS # 9000-65-1).
- (t) Wakame seaweed (*Undaria pinnatifida*).
- (u)–(w) [Reserved]

[72 FR 35140, June 27, 2007, as amended at 75 FR 77524, Dec. 13, 2010; 77 FR 8092, Feb. 14, 2012; 77 FR 33299, June 6, 2012; 77 FR 44429, July 30, 2012; 78 FR 31821, May 28, 2013; 79 FR 58663, Sept. 30, 2014; 80 FR 77234, Dec. 12, 2015; 82 FR 31244, July 6, 2017; 83 FR 66571, Dec. 27, 2018; 84 FR 18136, Apr. 30, 2019; 85 FR 70435, Nov. 5, 2020; 87 FR 10938, Feb. 28, 2022; 88 FR 33816, May 25, 2023]

§ 205.607 Amending the National List.

- (a) Any person may petition the National Organic Standards Board for the purpose of having a substance evaluated by the Board for recommendation to the Secretary for inclusion on or deletion from the National List in accordance with the Act.
- (b) A person petitioning for amendment of the National List should request a copy of the petition procedures from the USDA at the address in § 205.607(c).
- (c) A petition to amend the National List must be submitted to: Program Manager, USDA-AMS-NOP, 1400 Independence Ave. SW., Room 2648 So. Bldg., Ag Stop 0268, Washington, DC 20250-0268.

[65 FR 80637, Dec. 21, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 61993, Oct. 31, 2003; 80 FR 6429, Feb. 5, 2015]

§§ 205.608-205.619 [Reserved]



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